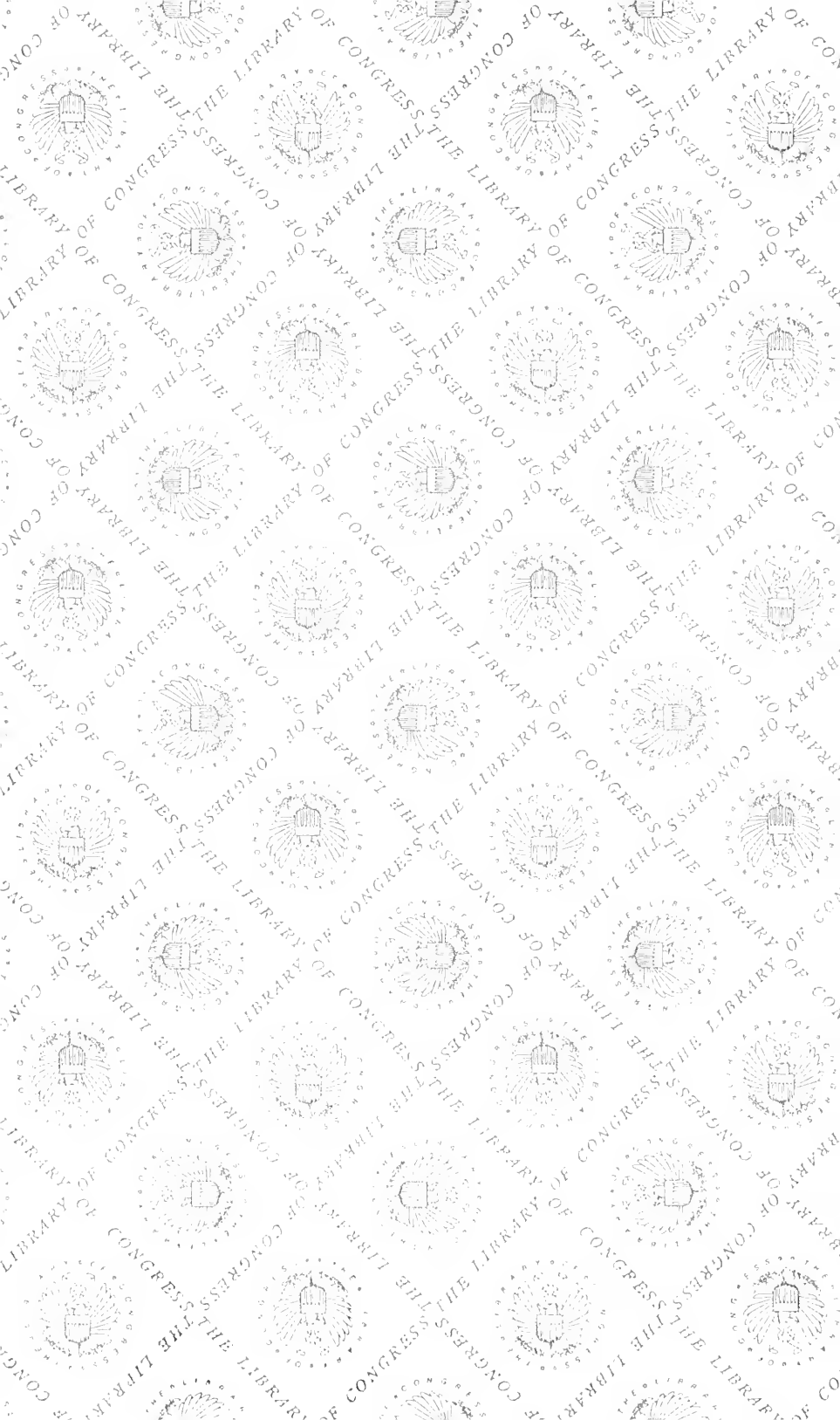
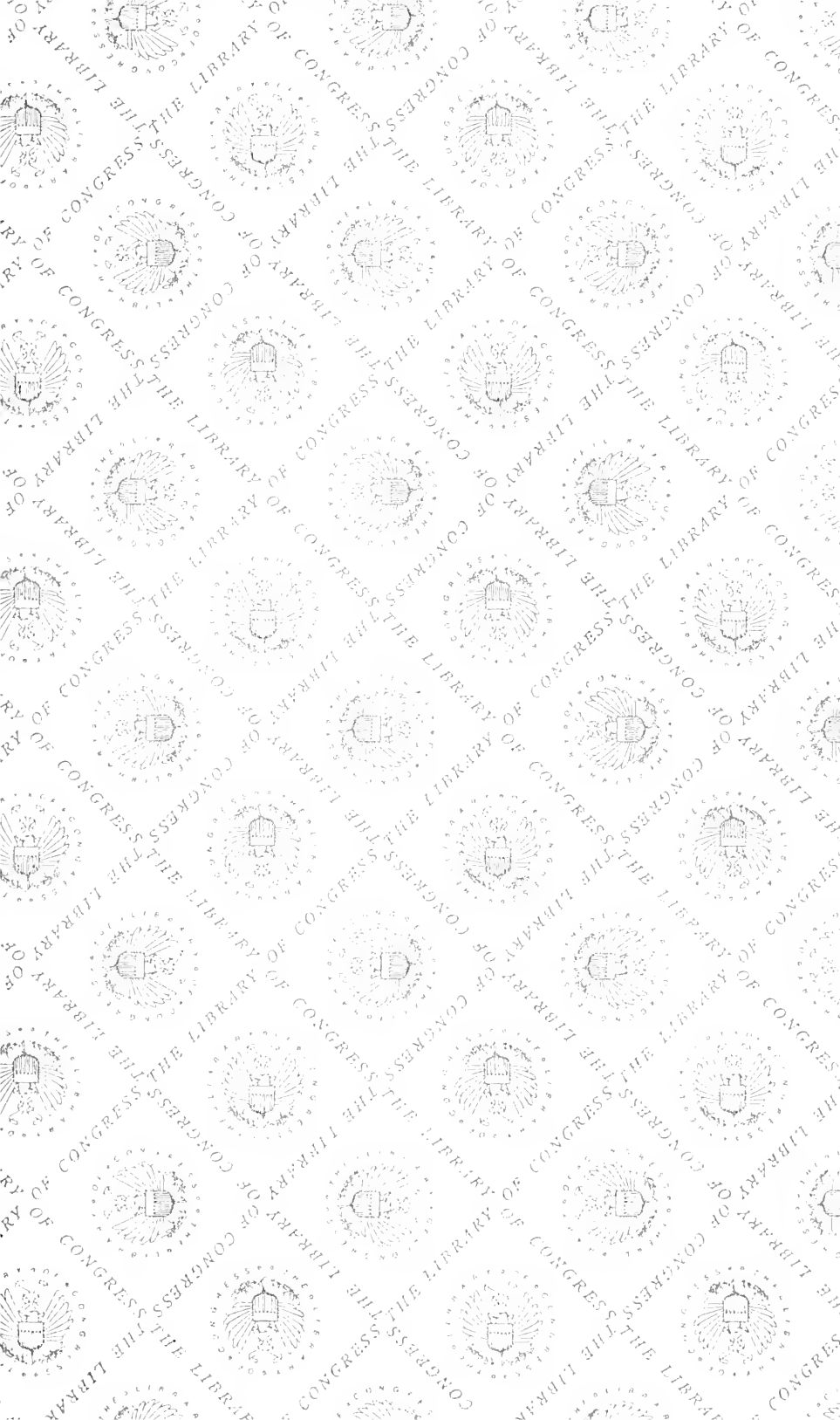


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DOVER, N. H.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
DOVER'S PARTICIPATION
IN THE
SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR

May 12, 1898, to
October 31, 1898

Compiled by
FRED E. QUIMBY
City Clerk



City of Dover
You are invited to
the 100th Anniversary
of the City of Dover
Inc. 1855

DOVER'S PARTICIPATION IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

FRED E. QUIMBY

FOR a period of more than a quarter of a century preceding the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, the Island of Cuba, a possession of Spain since the days of Cortez, gasping and struggling under the cruel rule of its Castilian master, was agitated and disturbed by constantly recurring waves of political turmoil and chaotic revolt. In 1895 the insurrection assumed such proportions as to become a veritable war. General Weyler, who was sent from Spain to operate against the insurgents, promptly inaugurated a campaign of extermination, adopting such vicious and revolting methods of warfare as to arouse the righteous indignation of the entire civilized world.

That the activity of the fillibuster party in Cuba and the States, was secretly concerned in intensifying the sympathies of the American people in behalf of the belligerent islanders in their heroic struggle for liberty, although more than half suspected at the time, coincided so completely with our established policy of individual freedom and perfect equality, as to minimize, to the vanishing point, what might otherwise have been regarded as a serious and grievous offense. It was largely through the efforts of this party that our National government, following its recognition of the Cuban belligerents, sent an armed battleship, the ill-fated "Maine," on a friendly visit to Havana harbor, in January, 1898.

On the fifteenth day of February following, this

behemoth of war, flying the Stars and Stripes, was sunk, carrying down with her to the bottom of the harbor, her brave and strong and splendid crew.

The men of the *Maine* were a part of the bone and blood and sinew of our land. Whether they came from Naval school or civil life, they called each other "Comrade," that gentle salutation of the human heart which lives in all the languages of men, that runs and winds and turns through all the joys and sorrows of the human race, through deed and thought and dream, through song and toil and battlefield. No foe had ever challenged them; the world can never know how brave they were. They never knew defeat; they never shall. While at their posts of duty sleep lured them into the abyss; then death unlocked their slumbering eyes but for an instant to behold its dreadful carnival, most of them just when life was full of hope and all its tides were at their highest, grandest flow; just when the early sunbeams were falling on the steeps of fame and flooding all life's landscape far out into the dreamy, distant horizon; just at that age when all the nymphs were making diadems and garlands, waving laurel wreaths before the eyes of young and eager manhood, —just then, when death seemed most unnatural.

A naval court of inquiry, headed by Rear-Admiral Sampson, then Captain, investigated the cause of the disaster, and in its findings expressed the opinion that the *Maine* had been destroyed from without, probably by a submarine mine.

The great heart of the American people, beating in saddened measure to the solemn requiem intoned by the sun-kissed waves of Havana harbor as they maintained their ceaseless vigil o'er the dead, quickly turned from grievous lamentation and sent afar its stentorian appeal for vengeance. On April 19, in response to that appeal, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing

the President to use the army and navy of the United States for the purpose of carrying out a demand that Spain relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba and withdraw her forces from its territory.

April 19th has indeed been a fateful day in American history. The first bloodshed of the American Revolution was at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775. The proclamation by Congress declaring a cessation of hostilities was read to the American army April 19, 1783. The first conflict between Union volunteers and a Southern mob occurred at Baltimore April 19, 1861. The blockade of all ports of seceding States was proclaimed by the President on the same date, April 19, 1861. The funeral services of Abraham Lincoln were held at the Executive mansion in Washington, and also memorial services for our martyred President were held throughout the country, on April 19, 1865, while on April 19, 1916, Congress met in special session to consider the situation growing out of the sinking of neutral vessels by German submarines.

On April 21, 1898, Spain dismissed United States Minister Woodruff, breaking off diplomatic relations with the American government, following that act on the 24th by a formal declaration of war. The gauge of battle was accepted by the United States on the day following, April 25.

Carrying out the spirit of the Congressional resolution, President McKinley, on the 23rd of April, issued a proclamation, calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve in the armies of the United States for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged.

The Third Regiment, New Hampshire National Guards, augmented by the Strafford Guards of Dover and the Sheridan Guards of Manchester, was selected to fill New Hampshire's quota, each company being required to recruit its ranks to a war standing.

Just two weeks from the date of the President's proclamation, the members of the Strafford Guards, Captain Frank E. Rollins, commanding, assembled at the armory, City building, from which point of rendezvous, escorted by Charles W. Sawyer Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, Major A. J. H. Buzzell Camp, Sons of Veterans, the Sawyer Rifles, his Honor, Mayor Charles A. Fairbanks, and members of the City Government, the line of march was taken up for the Boston & Maine railroad station, en route for the State Camp-grounds at Concord. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Dover Cornet Band. Eloquent farewell addresses were delivered from the steps of the City Hall by his Honor, the Mayor, and Rev. George E. Hall, D. D., the latter also offering prayer.

It was estimated that upwards of 10,000 people participated in the demonstration, business of all kinds being suspended until the departure of the train.

The regiment was examined and mustered into service by Captain W. S. Edgerly, United States Army, May 7-13, and was designated as the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. On the 17th day of May the troops were entrained at Concord, their immediate destination being Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

It was the privilege of the writer to be present and bid farewell to the officers and members of Company F, as they left the State Capitol for the "Sunny South." It was an inspiring spectacle to witness the serried ranks of New Hampshire's sons—equipped with all the impedimenta of war—as they marched down Concord's principal thoroughfare toward the waiting train. To the impersonal observer the scene presented many elements of spectacular interest—yet to the more thoughtful, to those who had passed through the sanguinary days of 1861-65, the grim

spectre of impending tragedy seemed to emerge from out the blue, and cast its baneful shadow o'er that warlike pageant, blotting out the glow and glamour of martial movement and shrouding all nature in the sombre mantle of an indefinable sorrow, an inappeasable regret.

After a few weeks of camp life under sunny Southern skies, the First New Hampshire Regiment, recruited under the President's second call to 1272 enlisted men, was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, preparatory to being sent to Santiago, to reinforce General William R. Shafter. The success which had everywhere attended the American arms, however, delayed the departure of reinforcements, and the order was subsequently revoked.

On July 23, the prospect of active duty was again imminent when orders were received to prepare for embarkation for Porto Rico; and on August 4th the Regiment was ordered to the provisional corps under General Wade, but neither of these orders were carried out.

The naval forces, fully equipped for ordinary eventualities, were more quickly aligned for active duty than the military arm of our National defense. In two weeks there were eighty-eight effective fighting vessels under orders, and fifty-one new battleships ordered built by Congress.

The first stroke of the war was most startling and dramatic. While the land forces were being mobilized, the public eye was on the navy, the alert ear was listening for the detonations of the big guns on the ships of war which had never been fired except in target practice. In the pending conflict the nations of the world were profoundly concerned. The mighty throng in the world's vast amphitheatre had not long to wait. Ten days after the opening of hostilities the reverber-

ations of one of the most remarkable naval battles in history were heard around the world. Commodore George Washington Dewey had led the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy, consisting of six war ships, into Manila harbor, and entirely crushed the Spanish fleet of fourteen ships, under Admiral Montojo. In this historic engagement not one American life was lost or a single American ship disabled.

From June 10, when the invasion of Cuba by the American forces began, until the battle of Santiago July 1, numerous engagements between the opposing forces occurred. Admiral Cervera, whose fleet of six vessels was anchored in the harbor, realizing that his place of refuge was becoming untenable determined to break through the deadly cordon that had been drawn by Commodore Schley and Admiral Sampson to prevent him from reaching the open sea. It was the story of Manila Bay over again. It was a courageous attempt, yet the skill and daring of the Spaniards could not cope with the new race in the land of Columbia. When the smoke of battle had cleared away, there were no Spanish ships to be seen afloat. Of the crews of the enemy vessels several hundred were killed or drowned, and 1300, including Admiral Cervera, captured.

The battle of Santiago practically terminated the war, as on the 26th of July Spain sued for peace.

Incidental to the participation of Dover's citizens in the land forces of the Nation during that brief but sanguinary struggle, this ancient settlement was also represented in the naval movements which proved such an object lesson to the great powers of the earth in its marvelous evolutions and surprisingly effective activities. It is to be regretted that we are unable to secure an official list of Dover's sons who were in the navy during that period. At a later date we may be

enabled to submit a detailed and authentic chronicle of Dover's participation in that branch of military duty. We might be pardoned for briefly alluding to the service of Mr. Edgar A. Davis, of this city, who was enrolled as chief electrician on the Annapolis during the Spanish-American war, as he was personally concerned in one of the closing episodes of that contest. Mr. Davis was connected with the "Mosquito Fleet," which patrolled the waters surrounding the Philippine Islands, and was later attached to the fleet which convoyed the Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, to their place of internment on Seavey's Island, Portsmouth harbor.

On the 12th of April, 1916, nearly eighteen years subsequent to the close of the war, the bodies of thirty-one of Admiral Cervera's followers who died while in captivity at Seavey's Island, Portsmouth harbor, were exhumed and delivered, with all the honors of war, to representatives of the Spanish government. In the removal of the bodies to the transport, the hearses of two of our local undertakers, Messrs. Tasker & Chesley and J. H. Grimes & Son, were employed.

The United States lost, during the war, 503 men killed, and 1,415 wounded, while one ship, the *Merri-mac*, valued at \$250,000.00, was sunk. The Spanish loss was 2,312 men killed, 3,260 wounded, while twenty-five ships, valued at \$36,000,000.00, were destroyed. Spain, in addition, lost Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrone Islands, a total of 49,087 square miles, with a population of 2,325,000, not counting the Philippines, with an area of 114,326 square miles, and 8,000,000 population.

Incidental to the general movement to muster in New Hampshire's quota, an effort was made to organize, and secure official recognition of, a Naval Reserve, to be raised in Somersworth, Portsmouth and

Dover. Hon. Charles A. Fairbanks, Gen. William D. Sawyer, Fred A. Bradbury, Major George H. Demeritt and Thomas E. Varney, were chosen as a committee to cooperate with a committee from Portsmouth in the enrollment of volunteers. The movement in Somersworth was abandoned before any considerable number of signatures were obtained, leaving the prosecution of the enterprise to the committees from Portsmouth and Dover. Muster-rolls were opened in the office of the City Clerk, where eighty-three signatures were secured, the preliminary meetings of the recruits being held in the banquet hall in the city building.

Following is a complete list of those who signed the roll in Dover for a naval reserve corps, pledging themselves to serve for the terms of two years, unless sooner discharged:

Francis Collins	Eben R. Wadleigh
Frank Scribner	William Brewitt
Hazen C. Wadleigh	William Rossiter
Edward D. Farley	E. Wilbur Fernald
Christopher Morley	Clarence Whitehouse
William A. Martin	James O'Heron
Albert S. Twombly	Frank J. Dondero
Eli F. Clough	John W. Rogers
James J. Lennon	Harry H. Haley
Irving D. Whitehouse	John Connell
William Hester	W. F. Kiernan
Thomas McMahon	Edward J. Lunney
John D. McIntyre, 2d	W. Fred Brown
Michael I. Hayes	J. Myron Haley
Eddie F. Knott	Charles W. Tuttle
John Carney	Chester Jenkins
Patrick Fox	Owen Preston
William Bradley, Jr.	Oliver Boudreau
John E. Hanson	John R. Parsons
George A. Smart	Allen T. Abrams

Joseph E. Irwin	D. E. C. Duffy
William Wallace Metcalf	William Rollins
Thomas Hanaghan	Edward M. Qualey
Joseph Gowen	Frank M. Fernald
Benjamin Canney	Jesse C. Hebert
H. Bert Hagar	B. F. Chaney
Luke H. McEwan	F. W. Marshall
R. Arnold Hill	James P. Lyons
Thomas Dobbins	Thomas W. Lyons
Charles E. Hanlon	John Clancy
George A. Cate	Frank Grimes, Jr.
Herbert Clarke	Velor Desautell
John Crowley	Peter Harvey
Henry Ducharme	Walter E. Veasey
Hugh Jackson	Joseph Gorman
Daniel Phelan	W. Arthur Taylor
James McNally	Patrick McKenna
John Scanlon	William Wolfenden
William H. Moore	Timothy McCarthy
A. E. Warren	John Cassily
Herbert E. Meader	Patrick Hughes
Edward Mone	

Representatives of the two cities interested in the movement for a Naval Reserve Corps appeared before the Governor and Council on the 17th of May, for the purpose of advancing the project and incidentally to secure official recognition by the State authorities. But little encouragement was offered by his Excellency at the time, although the desirability of a Naval Reserve was made the basis of subsequent communications between the New Hampshire State Capitol and the National Government. Whether or not our present Coast Artillery is an outgrowth of the interest aroused at that time is a matter of speculative interest.

Several of the signers to the local muster-rolls, fearing that the movement to organize a naval Contin-

gent might not prove effectual, subsequently enlisted in the Strafford Guards, joining Company F at Chickamauga Park.

While the New Hampshire troops were engaged in the routine of camp life at Chickamauga, rumors of serious illness among the men spread throughout the State, and the despatch of a thoroughly equipped hospital train was prevented only by anticipatory action on the part of Colonel Tolles in sending thirty-nine of the invalids to their northern homes. Five members of Company F, Corporal Alexander McCabe, Privates Thos. McDonough, Oliver Boudreau, R. Arnold Hill and Patrick Ives, were among the number. Upon the arrival of the rescue train at Manchester, the invalids were immediately conveyed to the various hospitals in that city, where Private Boudreau passed away September 5. Three deaths occurred in Company F during its period of military duty, namely: Corporal Cassius B. Roberts, August 3; Musician William Rossiter, August 24; and Private Oliver Boudreau, September 5. In each instance the deceased were laid to rest with military honors, the entire community joining in the sad and solemn ceremonies.

On Monday, September 5, the First New Hampshire Regiment left Lexington, Kentucky, for the State Camp-grounds at Concord, four trains having been requisitioned for the purpose. The train reached Manchester late Thursday afternoon, where thirty-five of the returning volunteers, including James Duffy and Irving Whitehouse of this city, were taken to the hospitals, and fifteen removed by special train to Portsmouth. Five of this latter contingent, John R. Maloney, Austin E. Sanborn, Frank H. Swain, Hugh Donnelly and Charles E. Foster, were members of Company F. The interest manifested by Mayor Fairbanks in all matters effecting the welfare of Dover's citizen soldiers is deserving of special mention.

THE RETURN HOME

On Tuesday, September 12, Company F was furloughed, after four months of service, and left Concord on the 3.20 train for home. The reception accorded the bronzed and weather beaten men upon their arrival at 6.16, will ever live in the memory of those who participated in the ceremonies of that hour. The spontaneity with which the projected programme was carried out was a fitting finale to the intense interest with which the people of this good old town had followed the course of its citizen soldiery during the period of its military life. The approach of the long-looked-for train was duly heralded by the brazen tones of Comrade John A. Goodwin's cannon, and as the rumbling echoes died away cheer after cheer, in ever increasing volume, rent the evening air. It was a scene of wildest enthusiasm, in which untold thousands joined.

It was with the utmost difficulty than an opening through the surging mass of humanity was made for the passage of the martial line, but at last the order to move was given, and to inspiring strains of music, in the glare of colored lights and blazing rockets, the march to the city building was begun.

Upon arriving at the City Hall the line was brought to a halt, his Honor the Mayor, Chaplain George E. Hall, members of the City Councils and City officials, taking position upon the broad steps where but a few weeks before they had assembled to bid farewell to the departing host.

Mayor Fairbanks, in behalf of the citizens, extended a most sincere welcome to the soldier boys, eloquently alluding to the loyalty and devotion to principle of the willing volunteer, proclaiming that the man who endured the rigor and irksome routine of camp

life was as great a hero as he who marched on the firing line in the glare and heat of battle.

At the close of the exercises at the City Hall the line was reformed, and marched to Grand Army Hall, where an elegant collation had been prepared by the ladies of the Relief Corps, that loyal body of women whose untiring efforts during the war contributed so largely to the comfort and happiness of the absent.

In all the wars in which this great country of ours has been engaged, from Lexington to the shell-torn soil of France, the call to arms has ever been in defense of those votive offerings our forefathers laid upon the imperishable altar of human liberty.

At the same shrine may this great Nation, clothed in the armor of eternal justice, knowing no fear other than the fear of God and dishonor, be permitted to exercise its mighty power toward adjusting the poise of Nations, that the reign of a lasting world peace may be secured.

Muster-in Roll of Captain Frank E. Rollins, Co. F, of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Robert H. Rolfe, called into service by the President of the United States, April 23d, 1898, from the 12th day of May, 1898, for the term of two years unless sooner discharged. (Mustered out October 31, 1898.)

Frank E. Rollins, b. Alton, N. H.; age 34; must.-in as Captain.
Continued in service until mustered out.

Frank H. Keenan, b. Dover, N. H.; age 36; must.-in as 1st Lieut. Detached as Chief Commissary 3d Div., 1st Army Corps, June 2, 1898; returned to duty with his Company July 6, 1898; appointed A. C. S., of 1st New Hampshire Infantry, July 19, 1898.

Lewis E. Tuttle, b. Dover, N. H.; age 28; must.-in as 2nd Lieut.; continued in service until mustered out.

John J. Gailey, b. Toronto, Canada; age 24; must.-in as private; promoted to 1st Sergt., May 12, 1898.

- Herbert C. Grime, b. Dover, N. H.; age 31; enrolled as private; must.-in as Q. M. Sergt., May 12, 1898; made Sergt. and detached on special duty as Brig. Com. Sergt., July 28, 1898.
- John Sunderland, b. Monohan, Ireland; age 23; enrolled as private; must.-in as 2nd Sergt., May 12, 1898.
- Joseph T. Cronin, b. Boston, Mass.; age 21; must.-in as private; promoted to Sergt., May 12, 1898.
- Frank F. Davis, b. Dover, N. H.; age 22; enrolled as private; must.-in as 4th Sergt., May 12, 1898.
- Joseph Connell, b. Derry, N. H.; age 21; enrolled as private; must.-in as 5th Sergt., May 12, 1898.
- John R. Maloney, b. Dover, N. H.; age 21; enrolled as private; must.-in as Corp., May 12, 1898.
- Frank E. Russ, b. St. Johnsbury, Vermont; age 30; enrolled as private; must.-in as Corp., May 12, 1898.
- Edgar M. Foss, b. Dover, N. H.; age 44; enrolled as private; must.-in as Corp., May 12, 1898.
- Cassius B. Roberts, b. Dover, N. H.; age 23; enrolled as private; must.-in as Corp., May 12, 1898. Died August 3, 1898, at 3d Div. 1st Army Corps Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia.
- Alexander J. McCabe, b. Dover, N. H.; age 23; enrolled as private; must.-in as Corp., May 12, 1898.
- James J. McNally, b. Dover, N. H.; age 21; enrolled as private; must.-in as Corp., May 12, 1898.
- Austin E. Sanborn, b. Pembroke, N. H.; age 25; enrolled as private; must.-in as Artificer, May 12, 1898.
- John P. Minitier, b. Dover, N. H.; age 22; enrolled as private; appointed Wagoner, May 12, 1898.
- John B. Hebert, b. Albany, N. Y.; age 23; enrolled as private; must.-in as Musician, May 12, 1898.
- William Rossiter, b. Dover, N. H.; age 21; enrolled as private; must.-in as Musician, May 12, 1898. Died August 24, 1898, at 3d Div. 1st Army Corps Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia.

MUSTERED-IN AS PRIVATES MAY 12, 1898

and Enrolled by Captain Frank E. Rollins

- Averill, Nelson E., b. Newmarket, N. H.; age 23.
- Boudreau, Willie, b. Sherbrooke, Canada; age 22.
- Boudreau, Oliver, b. Somersworth, N. H.; age 18. Died at Notre Dame Hospital, Manchester, N. H., Sept. 5, 1898.

- Brooks, Harry E., b. Dover, N. H.; age 21; promoted Corp., June 13, 1898.
- Burley, John, b. Dover, N. H.; age 21.
- Canney, Benjamin R., b. Dover, N. H.; age 19.
- Carney, John, b. Cork, Ireland; age 26.
- Carroll, John E., b. Dover, N. H.; age 22.
- Cockrane, Ralph R., b. Rollinsford, N. H.; age 18.
- Connell, William, b. Glasgow, Scotland; age 19.
- Cordes, Edward W., b. Hanover, Germany; age 26; promoted Corp., Aug. 5, 1898.
- Cormier, Willie J., b. Somersworth, N. H.; age 20.
- Costello, James, b. Lancashire, England; age 23.
- Cronin, James J., b. Manchester, N. H.; age 22.
- Curran, John A., b. Quebec, Canada; age 21.
- Doherty, Edward, b. Dublin, Ireland; age 33; transferred to Band, July 27, 1898.
- Donnelly, Hugh, b. Amagh, Ireland; age 21.
- Drouin, Joseph, b. Quebec, Canada; age 25.
- Duffy, James F., b. Amagh, Ireland; age 24.
- Duffy, Thomas, b. Monohan, Ireland; age 18.
- Foss, Pearl, b. Dover, N. H.; age 21.
- Glidden, Frank H., b. Lowell, Mass; age 20.
- Hanratty, Owen E., b. Dover, N. H.; age 22.
- Hill, R. Arnold, b. Stockholme, N. Y.; age 19.
- Houghton, Herbert B., b. Newbury, Vermont; age 42.
- Hughes, Henry, b. Dover, N. H.; age 21.
- Jackson, Fred O., b. Dover, N. H.; age 26.
- Jean, Ignace, b. Mont Cannel, Canada; age 27.
- Kidney, John, b. Dover, N. H.; age 23, promoted Corp., July 13, 1898.
- Lamire, Amay, b. Quebec, Canada; age 21.
- Leach, Perlle, b. Milton, N. H.; age 18.
- Lique, Frank, b. Rochester, N. H.; age 24.
- Mahoney, William J., b. Dover, N. H.; age 27.
- Marquis, George, b. Quebec, Canada; age 19.
- Marquis, Emil, b. Quebec, Canada; age 21.
- McDonald, John T., b. Woburn, Mass.; age 21.
- McDonald, Hugh E., b. Nashua, N. H.; age 24.
- McCooley, John J., b. Dover, N. H.; age 23.
- Merchant, Arthur H., b. Newmarket, N. H.; age 20.
- Morley, Christopher, b. Lancashire, England; age 34.
- Mooney, Owen J., b. Castlemagh, Ireland; age 20.
- Murphy, Edward M., b. Dover, N. H.; age 35.
- Nason, Frank O., b. Rollinsford, N. H.; age 23.

Pingree, Arthur M., b. Rochester, N. H.; age 24.
 Pinkham, Carroll E., b. Dover, N. H.; age 21.
 Ramsey, Alrie W., b. Melrose, Mass.; age 21; promoted Corp.,
 July 13, 1898.
 Rodden, James, b. Dover, N. H.; age 35; appointed Cook, August
 1, 1898.
 Rogers, John W., b. Dover, N. H.; age 19.
 Rowe, Frank A., b. Concord, N. H.; age 18.
 Savoie, Joseph W., b. Somerset, Canada; age 24.
 Stewart, Almon H., b. Weston, Maine; age 23.
 Steuerwald, Fred W., b. Dover, N. H.; age 19.
 Sunderland, James, b. Castlebarney, Ireland; age 21.
 Swaine, Frank H., b. Dover, N. H.; age 22; promoted Corp.,
 July 13, 1898.
 Tanner, Ralph G., b. Chicago, Illinois; age 21.
 Taylor, Albert A.; b. Madbury, N. H.; age 19.
 Trainor, Michael J., b. Monohan, Ireland; age 22; promoted
 Corp., July 13, 1898.
 Tuttle, Clarence R., b. Dover, N. H.; age 21.
 Webber, William G., b. Newfields, N. H.; age 19; discharged
 Sept. 13, 1898.
 Whitehouse, Clarence H., b. Dover, N. H.; age 21; promoted
 Corp., June 3, 1898; detached on recruiting service June 9,
 1898; returned to duty July 10, 1898.
 Whitehouse, Irving L., b. Somersworth, N. H.; age 21.
 Willey, George W., b. East Candia, N. H.; age 21.
 Wood, Henry R., b. Somersworth, N. H.; age 21.

Recruits Under Second Call

Allaire, Louis, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 27, 1898.
 Copson, John, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in July 1, 1898.
 Dunroy, George, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 21, 1898.
 English, Philip, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 23, 1898.
 Foster, Charles E., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June
 30, 1898.
 Gentilly, Nelson, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 22, 1898.
 Glading, Frank L., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 17,
 1898.
 Gray, Jasper L., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 21, 1898.
 Hall, John W., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 21, 1898.
 Hanson, George A., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in July 1,
 1898.
 Hoyt, Fred O., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 17, 1898.

Irving, Robert W., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 17, 1898.
 Ives, Patrick H., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 22, 1898.
 Keolig, Robert F., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 28, 1898.
 Kerwick, William G., cred. Concord, N. H., must.-in July 9, 1898.
 Kidd, George A., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 30, 1898.
 Lougee, George, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 28, 1898.
 Martin, Clifford, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 17, 1898.
 McCauley, William, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 24, 1898.
 Perreault, Fred, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 27, 1898.
 Porter, Clinton A., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 28, 1898.
 Riley, Edward F., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 27, 1898.
 Spencer, Fred W., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 21, 1898.
 Steiner, Fritz, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in July 1, 1898.
 Vickery, Charles W., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 21, 1898.
 Wolfe, William, cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 28, 1898.
 Wood, Edwin C., cred. Manchester, N. H., must.-in June 23, 1898.

In addition to the Dover citizens whose names appear in the preceding muster-in rolls, there are nearly a score of men living in this city today, who were enrolled in the service of "Uncle Sam" during the war with Spain. The names of these gentlemen are given below:

Hon. Chas. E. T. Caswell	Hon. Chas. G. Waldron
Henry C. Kinney	George Roussin
George M. Randall	William Beck
Henry Larsen	Louis A. Chayer
Leroy Smith	James H. McKeon
William D. Stone	James W. Haley
Ansel Holman	Alonzo Brichstead
Samuel Douglass	John J. Brennan
Peter J. Duffy	Frank Carragher

The Spanish-American war, although of short duration, exerted a potential influence in spreading the doctrine of self-government and human liberty throughout the habitats of mankind. The sacrifices of that brief struggle were not in vain. The inadequacy of the government to meet the countless necessities of "camp and field and troubled seas," impressed its sorrowful lesson upon the great heart of the American Republic, a lesson which proved fruitful in its results in that later conflict which embroiled the nations of the world. More than fifty per cent. of the officials in that later struggle were drawn from the men who sought service in the War of 1898.

It is from life's stern vicissitudes that we glean knowledge and experience to meet those great problems which are constantly confronting us in our progress through the fleeting years, not only as individuals but as one of the foremost nations of the age.

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